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can fail to revise some of his opinions as to the present status of the open door. The military expenditures of Japan, the oppressive taxation and the methods adopted on the mainland are analyzed in a way which raises a strong presumption that at least a part of the author's thesis can be maintained. Manchuria is the "danger spot" of Oriental politics. It will be the scene within the next decade of another great war. If no new factors enter upon the scene the next conflict may see the abandonment of the open door and Japan in control of all north China. To check such a move the author relies on the new China and upon the United States acting as her friend.

The last third of the book is devoted to the Philippines. The author is a warm friend of the administration but admits that even now the islands are the shuttlecock of politics. The Philippine Assembly has not yet proven its efficiency but has done all that could be expected. As a base for our future trade and on their own account the islands have justified their acquisition. They are already self-sustaining and in time it is asserted they will develop a trade with the United States valued at eight hundred millions. In these chapters the author certainly does not err on the side of pessimism.

Mr. Angier and Mr. Millard have written books which bring out many contrasts of opinion. Both illustrate how difficult it is to form a correct judgment of the shifting factors of eastern politics, both show also how important it is that we should have such a judgment. The student of international affairs cannot afford to neglect either of these works.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Pennsylvania.

Baddeley, John F. *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus.* Pp. xxxviii, 518. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

For over a century Russia was occupied with subduing that country of heterogeneous population which goes under the general name of the Caucasus. There was practically incessant warfare going on for decades. So the Caucasus served as a training school for Russian officers and soldiers, and some of Russia's most eminent generals were sent down to conduct the operations against the stubborn resistance of the Murids.

Many Russian writers served in the army corps stationed in the Caucasus and later left in their writings classical descriptions of that country. Lermontov gave us "The Hero of Our Times." It is said that Tolstoy has prepared a book to be published after his death, which deals with the last period of the conquest of the Caucasus.

Official reports of generals supplemented by personal memoirs have been published and furnish a voluminous literature on the Caucasus. But no complete history of the conquest has ever been published, even in Russian, and this work of Mr. Baddeley is therefore a most important and useful contribution.

Mr. Baddeley is a non-military man and himself apologizes for dealing with military affairs, disclaiming all expert knowledge. His interest in the

subject was aroused by frequent and intimate relations with the native tribesmen, among whom the memories of fighting days were still most vivid. The material which he thus gathered locally from word of mouth he supplemented from official and other written authorities, and has given us here a carefully documented but most readable account of that long strife between the various Caucasian tribes and the "imperial" Russia.

The writer is quite frank in condemning many of the measures adopted by Russia in this work of conquest. But he is fair to both sides and does not hesitate to point out that Russia had to deal with a people who also showed no mercy and gave no quarter.

The character of that extraordinary man Shamil is carefully and minutely studied. A drawing of Shamil is the frontispiece of the book. It was because of his remarkable energy and his clever ability that Muridism became so important an element in the history of the Caucasus. It took years to shake the invincible belief in Shamil's power. He was "fired by religious enthusiasm and the love of liberty, or, as the Russians have it, by fanaticism and license." But conditions were all against him—the strength of his adversary, the partisan dissensions among the various tribes made his ambition unrealizable; and, as the author states, it was essential to the security of the people of the Caucasus that Russian authority be established there.

Since 1859, the date at which the conquest was complete and with which this book ends its narrative, the Caucasus has become rapidly Russianized, but the former spirit still prevails, and the former race antagonisms. In the recent political movement these "traditions" reappeared, and the Caucasus became, as of old, the scene of dramatic but tragic events, and again one traveled at one's risk and preferably under escort.

The Russian system of colonization, made possible by the existence of a farmer-soldier class—the Cossacks—is particularly exemplified in the history of the Caucasus—the plough accompanied the sword. Cossack stations formed the so-called "line" which was gradually pushed forward. When not fighting, these Cossacks devoted themselves to cultivating the soil. All the details of this effective method of colonization are worked out by the author.

Though dealing to a large extent with military operations, the book gives much space to a general description of the Caucasus, and its inhabitants, and to the social, political and economic problems involved in its conquest. It is therefore a book that should appeal to a general reading public and not merely to those interested in military affairs.

SAMUEL N. HARPER.

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Beaulieu, Paul Leroy. *Collectivism.* Pp. xi, 343. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

This abridged translation of Leroy Beaulieu's book on "Collectivism," by Arthur Clay, contains much useful material. There is scarcely an argument